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MEDICAL FILMS

THE FILMS listed below are held in the National Medical and Biological Film Library and are distributed by the Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ont.

Acute Appendicitis – silent; black and white; 32 minutes.

Produced by Eastman Medical Films.

Description.—Illustrates the pathology and diagnosis of acute appendicitis and the technique of appendectomy. The film is in two parts, mounted on two separate reels. Part 1 deals with anatomy, pathology and diagnosis. Animation shows anatomical landmarks; positions and variations in size of normal appendix, micro views of normal and inflamed appendices; drainage of exudate into cecum, fecalith impacted in lumen, walling off by omentum, gangrene and perforation and formation of localized abscess, pelvic abscess. Part 2 illustrates and describes (live photography) an appendectomy. Postoperative treatment is described for an uncomplicated case, for an abscess and for peritonitis.

The Larynx—1960; sound; colour; 14 minutes.

Produced for Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich., "Physical Diagnosis Series". Sponsored by CIBA Pharmaceuticals. Technical advisers: Paul H. Hollinger, M.D., Gordon B. Myers, M.D. and Muir Clapper, M.D.

Description.—Examination of the larynx is usually performed on a complaint of hoarseness. This may be accomplished by a laryngeal mirror, and the technique is demonstrated. Direct laryngoscopy may also be employed. Various conditions are then seen, including inflammatory changes, cord paralysis, polyp, multiple papillomatosis and carcinoma of the epiglottis. The esophageal speech possible after total laryngectomy is heard. Carcinoma of the vocal cord is also seen.

Appraisal (1962).—This film clearly and accurately demonstrates the physical diagnosis of hoarseness. A few common conditions are omitted, but it is an excellent teaching film. Presentation is clear, with no errors, and dating is not important. Photography is exceptional. Recommended for general practitioners, specialists, medical students in clinical years. Suitable for nurses.

Availability.—National Medical and Biological Film Library ($2.50). For purchase apply to: Audiovisual Utilization Center of Wayne State University, Cass Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Characteristics of Plants and Animals—1954; colour; 12 minutes.

Produced by the Audio Visual Center, Indiana University Technical advisers: H. J. Brodie, S. D. Gerking and L. S. McQuaig. Special effects: photomicrography, time lapse.

Description.—Until 100 years ago it was thought that life arose spontaneously. Pasteur proved this to be a fallacy in his classic experiments on moulds and bacteria. All living things possess five characteristics: movement, response to stimuli, reproduction, growth and the obtaining of energy. Paramecium, algae and volvax are used as examples. The cell structure of plants and animals is illustrated.

Appraisal (1955).—The primary purpose of the film, as the title implies, is to demonstrate the characteristics of organisms, and the makers of the film have done this clearly and accurately. It is an excellent example of a well-planned, concise presentation of a scientific subject which can be treated best by film. Photography, colour and sound are excellent. It is up to date, with no technical errors. Technical content is excellent and the film commentary is accurate and interesting. The presentation is clear, interest being maintained throughout. Recommended for high school and technical high school students, college or university students, specialists and adult audiences interested in science.

Availability.—Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario ($3.00).

Development of the Gastrointestinal Tract. Part 1—1947; Colour; 66 minutes.

Produced by Dr. Joseph J. McDonald as a research project under the auspices of the Department of Surgery, Columbia University Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Description.—An instructional film showing the normal development of the human gastrointestinal tract. Coloured animated drawings, beginning with the earliest stages when the primitive endoderm is first recognizable as a few cells on the deep surface of the embryonic cell mass of free blastocyst, trace the embryological growth of the gastrointestinal tract through the period of implantation and placentation. The early formation of foregut, midgut and hindgut is shown in detail.

Development of the Gastrointestinal Tract. Part 2—1947; silent; colour; 22 minutes.

Produced by Dr. Joseph J. McDonald as a research project under the auspices of the Department of Surgery, Columbia University Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Description.—Shows the most important anomalies of the human gastrointestinal tract dealt with in surgery. A group of surgically important anomalies is presented. Preoperative and operative findings are shown and explained by animated drawings, as well as by autopsy findings in some cases.

Development of the Nervous System—1939; silent; black and white; 18 minutes.

Produced by Dr. Joseph J. McDonald.

Description.—This instructional film illustrates the development of the nervous system in the mammalian embryo. The film employs animated diagrams throughout to present in detail the embryonic development, beginning at the primitive streak stage.

Narcosynthesis—1944; silent; black and white; 21 minutes.

Produced by Drs. A. E. Bennett and C. B. Wilbur, Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.

Description.—A record instructional film, illustrating narcosynthesis as an aid in psychiatric therapy. The use of intravenous short-acting barbiturates leads to patients reproducing and re-experiencing emotions associated with psychic trauma and becoming more amenable to suggestion.

The Postnatal Exercises—1960; silent; colour; 5 minutes.

Produced by Stanley Schofield for Dr. Keith Vartan, The British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, London. Special technique: static diagrams.

Description.—The title adds in parentheses "After Cyriax" and then there follows a sub-heading: "Designed to restore the tone of the pelvic diaphragm".

The opening sequences are diagrams to show where the strain on the decussating fibres of the levator ani occurs during parturition and depict the loss of the posturethral and postvaginal angles. The exercises themselves have four components: abdominal retraction, knee adduction, pelvic tilting and gluteal adduction. Each is demonstrated in a supine patient and then it is shown how the separate components are used together.

Appraisal (1961).—This instructional and training film is presented to show a means of re-establishing the normal anatomical relationships of the pelvic organs. The panel felt that the exercises were well planned and should be used routinely in postnatal patients. No proof is offered of their effectiveness. Recommended for specialists, general practitioners, physiotherapists and medical students in clinical years. Unsuitable for others.

Availability.—Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario ($1.50).